

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

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and the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$5 a Year

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

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The Genius, Character and Organization of the Confederate Army.

From an interesting and spirited article in the September *Crescent Monthly*, by J. Quitman Moore, of Mississippi, we make the following extracts, treating of the genius, character and general organization of the late Confederate army:

The army of the late "Confederate States of America" (the glorious name of that bright meteor power, now quenched, that shook its radiant splendors on the flaming crest of Mars!) was an eclectic or excerpted system from the high military models of Austria, Prussia, France and the United States. It was a beautiful and complete model of thorough scientific organization, full of interest and instruction to those who wish to learn how to make war terrible and destructive, and above all things else, that sprang from the master-hand of that directing and all-informing mind that stood at the head of the Southern revolution, attested its commanding genius. From Austria, was taken the admirable organization of the grand field staff; from Prussia, the firm and compact general military anatomy; from France, the model of its field ordnance and scientific artillery theory and practice; and from the United States, its tactical economy, its infantry equipment and drill, its army regulations and its theory of military manoeuvre and strategic practice. West Point confronted West Point, and accounts in great measure for that phenomenon so inexplicable to the criticism of the foreign lookers-on—great battles fought, with no marked or decisive results attained. General Lee and his adversaries made the same moves on the hostile field that they learned to make on the chess-board of the common parent academy. Jackson, alone, repudiated West Point, studied Frederick and Napoleon, and, as a consequence, achieved more brilliant results, in a brief career of twenty months, than the whole array of eminent commanders, Federal and Confederate, combined, accomplished in four years of war.

The organization of the Confederate army was a finished piece of military mechanism, methodical, harmonious, composite in all pertaining to its exterior, practical arrangement; but there was a fatal defect in its interior, vital economy—a morbid, organic derangement—that defeated every hope of healthy bodily action, preyed upon the seat of life, and caused its ultimate dissolution. That disease was the absence of discipline. If it had possessed this one important quality, the battle of Sharpsburg would have declared the independence of the South. General Lee crossed over into Maryland, a fortnight before the happening of that battle, with 80,000 troops; but, on that field, he could only put his hand on 35,000 of that number. Not that this more than moiety of his army had wilfully deserted their colors; but, allured from their commands by the profuse hospitality of the people of Maryland, they lingered behind the advancing army, thinking to rejoin it in time to share its laurels.

Such conduct the systems of Frederick and Napoleon pronounced desertion, and inflexibly punished with death. The great body of the rank and file of the Southern army was composed of a social element that, in the armies of other countries, is seen only in positions of command and authority; and the officers elected from among themselves, and often their social and intellectual inferiors, left matters of authority and subordination to take care of themselves, while their only care was to make their reports correspond from day to day; and grave delinquencies were connived at in the same way that college students deem it a badge of dishonor to act the part of informer against their associates. Under such a general relaxation of authority, discipline was impossible; and the Southern army was nothing more than an association of patriotic gentlemen, animated by the enthusiasm of a common cause, and regarding army regulations and discipline as designed

only for a race of slaves. When once in battle, they fought with a dash, spirit, resolution and desperation of valor such as has never been excelled by any soldiery in the world, ancient or modern. In the European sense of the word, there was no such thing known to the Confederate army as discipline. The punishment of desertion by death was the exception, rather than the rule; and the hand of the commander-in-chief was weakened just in proportion as the severity of the discipline was relaxed. Jackson was the only general officer in the Confederate service who applied the rigid discipline of the European armies to that under his own command; and in proportion to its numbers, and in view of the brief period within which its splendid operations were performed, no army in the world ever accomplished such brilliant results. His severe discipline held his troops firm, close, compact, in hand, and when he struck, it was with a full strength of his arm, and victory was the result. Bragg made some ineffectual attempts to discipline the army of the West; but the Southern blood was too high to bend to what it conceived to be a degradation, and could not then realize that it was better than the eternal degradation that followed.

The infantry service of the Confederate army was the finest body of light foot, bating the discipline, the world ever saw. It possessed all the tenacity in line of the Austrians; all the confidence in column, boldness in attack and cool self-possession in defeat, of the British, and all the daring intrepidity and fearless dash of the French *Corps d'Afrique*; while the deliberateness and precision with which it delivered its deadly rifle fire, inflicting nearly a double loss on the enemy in almost every engagement, attested its vast superiority over that of the enemy. The Confederate skirmishers were the terror of the Federal army; and in all combined movements in the open field, and with numbers always inferior to the enemy, the Southern infantry has never failed to win the field. This superiority proceeded not from the greater bravery of the Confederate troops, but from their greater combined skill and intelligence, flowing from that larger latitude given to individual action. Without their officers to guide and direct them, the Federal troops were little better than an armed mob. The Confederate troops acted generally as well without as with their officers, whose superiority was only the temporary distinction of rank. There were men in the ranks of the Southern army who could have supplied the places of their general officers. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, after gallantly serving his country as commander of a brigade, tendered his resignation, and fought to the end of the war in the capacity of a gallant private of the famous 9th Virginia cavalry.

The English refer with just pride and enthusiastic praise to the solid tenacity and stubborn courage of the British infantry at the battle of Inkerman, where 8,000 British light-foot held in check and finally repulsed 15,000 Russian infantry; but it cannot compare with the brilliant and spirited infantry charges of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps upon the fortified position of the enemy at Gettysburg, on the evening of the second day's battle, where the Southern infantry moved to the assault under a withering artillery fire, and swept before it three heavy lines of battle. And nothing is so forcibly illustrative of that high intelligence that was the distinguishing characteristic of the Southern army, than the fact that it saw and felt, before the attack was made, that the assault of the 3d must prove a failure.

The cavalry branch of the Confederate army was, strictly speaking, only a part of its infantry arm, clothed with equestrian powers and offices. It was only a superior body of mounted infantry, that, as advanced videttes and daring scouts, formed the ears and eyes of that army that was never but once taken by surprise. The mounted force of the Confederate army resembled the Russian Cossack, whose office is to harass and threaten, not to attack; and as guerillas, they became as renowned as the famous knights of the Cid, Ashby, and Stuart, and Forrest, and Hampton, and Mosby, and Fitz Lee recall memories of Villars and Fitz James—of Tancred and Alva—never of Rupert and Murat.

But the essential pride and glory of the Southern army, particularly of that portion of it that was known as the "Army of Northern Virginia," was its matchless artillery arm. The world might have been confidently challenged to produce such a splendid array of high intelligence, practiced skill and disciplined valor as was centered in that renowned artillery corps that was wielded by that eminent patriot chief, Major-General

William H. Pendleton. As a body, it was composed of the very pride and flower of the Southern chivalry, and fully attested its lofty claims to distinction on all those bloody fields, stretching from Manassas to Petersburg; and it is the especial glory of the famous Washington Artillery to have first wreathed the Confederate banner with the smoke of its guns on the field of Bull Run, and boomed the last hostile defiance on mournful Appomattox. Walton, Walker and Long; Poague, Carter and Haskell; Pegram, McIntosh and Nelson, are names that will ever be honored in the proud pantheon of Southern heroism and devotion, and will live as long as the fame of that immortal struggle which they so brilliantly signified by their own lofty endeavor.

The original organization of the Confederate artillery was into companies, attached each to its infantry brigade, and subject to the orders of the brigadier; but it was soon discovered that commanders of brigades, the great majority of whom were from the walks of civil life, were not the class of officers to give the artillery arm that power and effectiveness of which, under skillful, scientific direction, it was so eminently susceptible. Therefore, before the opening of the spring campaign of 1863, a regular artillery and ordnance staff was organized, in the army of Northern Virginia, with Gen. Pendleton at its head. Battalions were formed, numbering from sixteen to twenty guns each, and operating in the field with its respective infantry division, and each under the immediate command of its own artillery chief, who had been assigned or promoted to it by reason of his distinguished fitness and qualification, as indicated by former tests of high excellence in the practice of the field. And under the direction of this able corps of artillery officers, the grand Southern field park, both mounted and horse, proudly asserted its claim to a place in the very front rank of the artillery armament of the world. Pelham's and McGregor's famous cavalry batteries, that operated with the dashing troopers of Stuart, won a distinction second not even to the celebrity of the famous flying artillery of Austria.

For the first two years of the war, the field metal of the Confederate park was greatly inferior to that of the enemy. The battles of Bull Run, Manassas and the Seven Pines were fought with six-pounder guns, twelve-pounder howitzers and a few three-inch rifles; and it was not until the battle of Chancellorsville that the Confederate artillery armament was of sufficiently heavy metal to cope successfully with the formidable Federal field ordnance. By capture and foreign purchase, the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia was strengthened by a full field complement of ten and twenty-pounder Parrotts, the twelve-pounder Napoleon gun-howitzer and a few Whitworth and Armstrong rifles; but the twenty-pounder Parrotts and the twelve-pounder Napoleons were the weapons with which the Confederate artilleryists chiefly won their bloody trophies and wrote such a brilliant chapter in the records of high artillery performance. In nothing was the Southern artillery inferior to that of the Federal, save in the matter of ammunition; in every other particular, it was decidedly superior, as attested on every field where the two armies were brought in direct collision.

The army of the United States, whether regarded in the light of its scientific theory or practical arrangement, stands conspicuously among the very highest models of modern military organization. It stood confessedly high even before the opening of the late bloody drama, and has since added the fruits of a large and profitable practical experience to its former high theoretical institutes, making it a complete and finished specimen of scientific military arrangement, and can be studied to eminent advantage by all the modern war-bureaus that wish to profit by the experienced results of novel military formularies and appliances.

U. S. Internal Revenue Notice.
ASSISTANT ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
SOUTH-DIVISION No. 1, 3d Col. Dist.,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 27, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has opened his office, on the South side of Washington street, a few doors West of Richardson or Main street. That portion of Richmond District within his official jurisdiction, is embraced in a line, "beginning at the Congaree River, in the centre of Laurel street, running thence Easterly through the centre of Laurel street to Harden street; thence Southerly through the centre of Harden street, until it strikes the main road running South-easterly by Hampton's, Hopkins', Hopkins'-Turn-Out and Congaree Church, on Tom's Creek, to Garner's Ferry, on the Wateree; thence Southerly along the Wateree to its junction with the Congaree; thence along the Congaree to the place of beginning."

EDWARD SILL,
Ass't Assessor U. S. Internal Revenue.
Oct 28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in United States. Try it and be convinced.

A NEW PERFUME! Called Sweet Opononax from Mexico, manufactured by E. T. Smith & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant Perfume, is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The sweetest Extract ever made. Supersedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opononax.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissoneau, Paris.) No. 339 Broadway, New York. Oct 17 ly

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. March 28 ly

MARRIAGE AND DELIBACY.—An

Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Aug 15 2mo

THE GRAND SECRET.—The grand secret in medication is to help nature. Sustain and regulate—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches as the answer:

BUILD UP YOUR MAN.
Brace him up as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a tonic alternative. Bring him up out of the depths of debility and despondency

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility, the Bitters are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place. Resort to this most wonderful of modern tonics.

AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

Bear in mind that in dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, bilious disorders and affections of the nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent invigorator and corrective. Sold everywhere.—*New York Tribune*, Oct. 27, 1865.

Oct 19

COLUMBIA RESTAURANT!

"OPPOSITE THE NEW MARKET!"

HAS been thoroughly fitted up so as to make it a first-class RESTAURANT. Dennis will spare neither means nor labor to accommodate all who give him a call. Liquors, Wines, etc., shall all be of the best quality. Free Lunch from 11 to 1 o'clock every day. Meals served at all hours. The choicest that the Charleston and Columbia markets can afford will always be on hand. Our arrangements will enable us to supply families with Oysters, Fish, &c., at short notice. Charges moderate. Terms cash.

Nov 1 1866 DENNIS MCGUINNIS, Sns.

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW NAME!

THE POLLOCK HOUSE.

THIS thoroughly-equipped RESTAURANT has just been completed, and the lovers of the good things of this life are informed that they can be supplied with almost everything in the "eating and drinking line." The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars on hand. Dinners and suppers prepared at short notice and in the very best style. Elegantly furnished supper rooms connected with the establishment.

T. M. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

"CONGAREE RESTAURANT!"

Next door West of the Post Office.

TREVET & BERAGHI

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have opened a RESTAURANT at the above place, where the very best of everything in the way of eating and drinking can be obtained at short notice. CREAM ALE on draught. LUNCH every day from 11 to 1 o'clock. Fresh OYSTERS constantly on hand.

July 10

Old Newspapers for Sale,

BY the hundred or thousand, at March 2 PHOENIX OFFICE.

GEORGE SMITH

MAY be found next to W. T. Walter's, opposite the Market, prepared to manufacture every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, GAITERS, &c. Oct 24

AMERICAN BURNING FLUID!

GIVES the BEST LIGHT of any fluid or oils now in use. Warranted non-explosive. At retail or wholesale by Oct 13 ALFRED TOLLESON.

New Mackerel.

PICKLED SHAD very fine Breakfast dish. Superior Green and Black Teas. Extra Flour, Cheese, Lard, Butter. Just received and for sale by Oct 9 ALFRED TOLLESON.

OILS! OILS!

FULL stock of OILS for Machinery. Tanners' Oil. For sale cheap by Oct 13 ALFRED TOLLESON.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

300 SACKS SALT, at low figures, by Oct 13 ALFRED TOLLESON.

CORN, SUGAR, COFFEE, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED:
500 bushels White CORN.
300 bushels Mixed CORN.
Sugar, Coffee, Salt.
Bagging, Rope and Twine. For sale by Sept 26 ALFRED TOLLESON.

Goshen Butter,

CHEESE AND LARD!

ARRIVED per Express THIS DAY:
A GOSHEN BUTTER.
English Dairy CHEESE.
Extra LARD. For sale low by Sept 26 ALFRED TOLLESON.

Fall Goods!

NEW STYLES!

PRINTS, DELAINES.
Merinoes, Plaid Alpacaes.
Plaid Merino, Flannels, Blankets.
Plaid Linseys. At lowest prices. Oct 13 ALFRED TOLLESON.

SUGAR, &C.

5 EMBL extra CRUSHED SUGAR.
20 lbs. Brown Sugar.
1,000 bushels Corn.
10 lbs. Molasses, at low prices, by Oct 9 ALFRED TOLLESON.

Crockery and Glassware.

A LARGE STOCK of GLASSWARE and CROCKERY, at COST, for THREE DAYS. Call at once, be convinced and get bargains. ALFRED TOLLESON.

General Intelligence Office.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business. Persons in need of servants, and freed-men in want of employment, can, by registering their names at our office, receive information in regard to their requirements. We are in correspondence with houses in different places throughout the Southern States, and will give a earnest and assiduous attention to all business entrusted to our care. Applications to be made at our office, next door to the Post Office, between 9 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., and 3 and 6 o'clock p. m.

H. R. SWINTON & CO.

H. R. SWINTON, J. G. EDWARDS, D. R. CLAYTON.

Oct 18

Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker.

HAVING resumed the above business, I am prepared to execute all kinds of work in the above line at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices. A variety of COFFINS constantly on hand. Funerals promptly attended to.

M. H. BERRY.

At Brennan & Carroll's Carriage Factory.

Aug 30

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SPECTACLES, &C.

J. SULZBACHER & CO. have on hand a stock of the above goods, which will be disposed of at reasonable prices. Mr. J. SULZBACHER, a competent watch-maker and jeweller, is connected with the establishment, and will repair promptly and in the best manner, all WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY entrusted to them.

OLD GOLD and SILVER bought.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order.

Sept 27

WANTED,

100,000 LBS. OLD METAL!!

13 CENTS per pound paid for BRASS,

16 " " " " " COPPER.

41 " " " " " LEAD.

For large quantities, a higher cash price will be paid by

S. E. STRATTON.

Assembly street, one door from Gerrais.

Oct 4

CALNAN & KREUDER,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Wines, Liquors and Segars.

SELECT GOODS always in store, and never offered for sale LESS THAN COST.

Main Street and Gerrais Street.

M. J. CALNAN. CH. KREUDER.

July 10

Cutlery! Cutlery!!

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

FULL assortment of Table and Pocket

CUTLERY, SCISSORS, &c., in store and for sale low by JOHN C. DIAL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the transaction of strictly a general COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. Office on Gervais street, two doors below J. C. Lyons' corner.

C. A. GRAESER.

W. S. McJUNKIN.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 16, 1866.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we are prepared to render them all the facility necessary for the forwarding of Cotton to Charleston or any other port, foreign or domestic, and perfectly competent for getting it passed through the hands of the Revenue Tax Collector without any delay. Shippers will find it to their interest to send their cotton to our care, either for sale or transportation.

Oct 17

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing as HANAHAN & WARLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed, H. D. HANAHAN,

(Signed, FELIX WARLEY.

I will continue, as heretofore, the Commission and Grocery Business.

H. D. HANAHAN.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 1, 1866.

C. D. MELTON, R. W. SHAND, S. W. MELTON.

MELTON & SHAND,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Equity.

UNIONVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE (for the present) in the basement of the Court House.

Aug 24

DENTISTRY.

HAVING opened my office permanently in Columbia, I may be found at all hours at the residence of Mr. M. H. Berry, (opposite the Catholic Church,) on Assembly street.

D. P. GREGG.

June 12

ARTIFICIAL

Legs and Arms.

THE SOUTHERN

LEG AND ARM COMPANY

HAVE established a branch office and manufactory at Columbia, S. C.

The improved AUTOMATIC LEG AND ARM manufactured by this company are unsurpassed by any in the world. Our workmen are practical artificial leg and arm makers—three of them wearing legs of their own manufacture.

Our facilities are unsurpassed. Our work warranted one year. Call and examine our specimens, or address

DANIELLY, MARSHALL & CO.,

Davis' Building, Columbia, S. C.

Offices: Madison, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., Columbia, S. C.

May 27 6mo

PALMETTO IRON WORKS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

WM. GLAZE & CO.

HAVING rebuilt our works and furnished them with new machinery, we are prepared to manufacture all kinds of SAW and GRAIN MILL MACHINERY to order; Sugar Mills and Boilers, Gearing for Cotton Gins, of different sizes, and all kinds of castings for plantation purposes, furnished at short notice; Iron Railings for dwellings and cemeteries cast and put up as desired. Engines of any size built to order.

FOR SALE.

One 40-horse ENGINE, with Locomotive Boiler, has 63 3-inch flues, with pump, piping and smoke-stack. Saw Mill complete; length of carriage 50 feet, and will cut 8,000 feet of lumber per day. One 30-horse Engine, with Boiler. One 15-horse Engine, with Boiler.

The above will be sold low, and put up, if desired. Call and see us.

WM. GLAZE.

Oct 16

CONGAREE IRON WORKS!

COLUMBIA, S. C.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

THE above works can furnish all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, MACHINERY, GRIST and SAW MILL MACHINERY, GIN WHEELS, of different sizes, &c., at short notice and on reasonable terms.

A new, large Foundry having just been finished, the proprietor is prepared to cast HOUSE FRONTS and any other CASTING, of every description and dimension, and will guarantee satisfaction.

A Portable and a Stationary 25 and 30-horse power Engine for sale for cash, at a reasonable price.

Oct 11 3mo

R. McDOUGALL, Attorney.

Superintendent.

GUNS, PISTOLS,

SPORTSMEN'S ACCOUTREMENTS,

Ammunition!

A NEW and complete assortment just received.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of FISHING TACKLE—Rods, Reels, Bobs, Hooks, Lines, &c. AT LOW PRICES.

P. W. KRAFT,

Washington street, opposite old Jail.

N. B.—Manufacturing and repairing substantially and neatly executed.

May 26

BELTING AND PACKING.